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France bribed Bute with a most princely fee for his services on her behalf" (p. 393).

The culmination of the war is of course the siege of Quebec, and here we might expect to find the writer peculiarly at home, being already the author of a *Life of Wolfe*. What material (beyond Knox's *Diary*) he has used is no more evident here than in any other part of the book, as it is throughout wholly destitute of references; certainly there is nothing fresh either in fact or treatment, while points still wrapped in some obscurity (as with regard to the plan of attack above the town) are left severely alone. The traditional account is, in short, reproduced in all respects, even to the old story of the reciting of Gray's *Elegy* by Wolfe on his way to the scaling of the cliffs; this amiable clinging to the tale would seem to indicate that in this case our writer's literary sense is more than a match for his sense of accuracy, for Mr. Morris in the note in the *English Historical Review* (Vol. XV., 125) in which he explodes this form of the story had pointed to Mr. Bradley in his *Life of Wolfe* as the most recent reiterator of it, with the remark that he had increased the inaccuracy by giving the name of the original authority as "Robertson" instead of "Robison"; in the present telling of the story Mr. Bradley accepts the "Robison," but seems unable to go any further.

VICTOR COFFIN.

The History of Wachovia in North Carolina: The Unitas Fratrum or Moravian Church in North Carolina during a Century and a Half, 1752-1902. By JOHN HENRY CLEWELL. (New York: Doubleday, Page and Co. 1902. Pp. xiv, 365.)

THE Moravians in 1752 settled a rich tract of 100,000 acres of land in western North Carolina. Till 1771 they lived in common, except in two of the villages, which abolished the system somewhat earlier (p. 91). They were quiet German farmers and artisans. Their thrift and simple lives made them valuable members of the community. Their religious organization gave them an intense common life. They lived in a series of villages after the German type, the most prominent of which was Salem. In Salem they early established schools which had a wide influence throughout the state. Later they were among the first in the state to build factories. Like most of the early Germans in America, they had but little to do with political affairs, and they had conscientious scruples about bearing arms. In the Revolution they endeavored to be neutrals and were distrusted by each side. Outside of their town limits there grew up a town of non-Moravians, who were more enterprising than the staid Germans and made rapid strides in town development. The two places, now united as Winston-Salem, constitute a thriving manufacturing community.

The story of the century and a half during which this community has attained its present condition is an interesting piece of local history. Mr. Clewell is well qualified to write this story. He is a prominent

Moravian minister, and for fourteen years has been principal of the Salem Female Academy, an influential boarding-school which has grown up under the nursing hands of his church. He has taken a pride in his work and seems to have explored the valuable church records which have been preserved in Salem with commendable care. His treatment is not that of a trained historian. It is lacking in discussions of social development. It is a publication of annals with emphasis upon the more striking incidents. The Indian war, the coming of the Regulators, the visits of Tryon and Washington, and the establishing of various villages, fill in between the ordinary details of church and town life. The failure of the community of housekeeping is dismissed with four and a half lines, and it is not considered important enough to be mentioned in the index. The allusions to the general history of the state show that the author is not well-informed in that field. He accepts the views of Caruthers on the Regulators, fails to understand Tryon, and has no question in regard to the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The most valuable part of the book is the mass of facts taken from the manuscript records which have been preserved by the church. They represent only a small part of the large accumulation which is preserved by the Wachovia Historical Society in Salem. These facts, which are frequently given in quotation, have not been published hitherto. They are valuable for the future historian of social conditions in North Carolina. The pains with which they have been sought is exceedingly commendable. The story is also well calculated to hearten Moravians everywhere, especially in North Carolina. It reveals a life-fortitude and virtue, the goodness of which can never fail to make men desire to lead better lives and be more faithful to their ideals.

JOHN SPENCER BASSETT.

A Monograph on the Evolution of the Boundaries of the Province of New Brunswick. By WILLIAM F. GANONG, M.A., Ph.D.
[Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. Second Series. 1901-1902. Vol. VII., Section II. Pp. 139-449.]

THE author of this monograph is a native of New Brunswick. The personal equation in boundary studies he clearly recognizes. "Unreasonable partisanship," he says, "is the natural condition of the human mind." An impartial discussion of controverted questions, however, he believes is possible; and his work gives abundant evidence that he has attempted to treat such questions connected with the northeastern boundary controversy with entire fairness and impartiality.

The purpose of the monograph is to explain the precise factors which have determined for each New Brunswick boundary line its genesis, its persistence, its position, its direction, and its length. After considering some general matters pertaining to boundaries and boundary disputes, Professor Ganong commences his discussion with a brief reference to the boundaries in the Indian period. He then calls attention to the boun-